

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# REPORT OF THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

---

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,  
*Washington, D. C., October 14, 1926.*

SIR: I submit herewith an executive report covering the administration of the plant quarantine act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926.

Respectfully,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman.*

Hon. W. M. JARDINE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

## INTRODUCTION

During the year the board lost by death W. D. Hunter, one of its representatives from the Bureau of Entomology. This position has been filled by the appointment of J. E. Graf, who, in the Bureau of Entomology, is in charge of the section of truck-crop insect investigations.

The main activities under the plant quarantine act concern: (1) The prevention of entry of new pests with plants and plant products and (2) the prevention of spread within the United States of any such enemies which have gained more or less local foothold. Under the latter, also, falls the administration of special appropriations by Congress for the enforcement of the quarantine restrictions necessary to prevent spread of such pests, and for efforts to reduce or even eradicate them.

The protection of American agriculture from entry of new pests is being secured by the enforcement of some 22 foreign quarantines restricting, controlling, and safeguarding the entry of plants and plant products known to be carriers of specific plant enemies. The spread of new pests within the United States and between the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii and the mainland of the United States is being covered by some 17 domestic quarantines. An explanatory list of the current quarantine and other restrictive orders in force is published annually in the Service and Regulatory Announcements. These announcements are issued by the board quarterly, and con-

stitute a permanent record of the new quarantines and of revisions and modifications of those already in force, and of the more important circulars and decisions explanatory of, or bearing on, such quarantines and regulations.

Certain statistical tables not included in the Service and Regulatory Announcements, nor available elsewhere, have been carried over a considerable series of years in the annual report of this board. These tables record the importations of the various plants and plant products the entry of which is restricted and safeguarded under the various foreign quarantines, and constitute a continuing record of distinct value. (See pp. 14-27.)

The control, under specific appropriations, of important new pests which have still only limited establishment within the United States is, as to most of these, carried out by the appropriate bureaus of the department to which these appropriations have been assigned—namely, the Bureau of Plant Industry and Entomology—but in cooperation with the board and under the authority of the plant quarantine act. It is not necessary in this report to give special note to these bureau projects inasmuch as they will be considered in the reports of the bureaus concerned. Such cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology applies to the quarantines on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly as to Hawaii, the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, and the gypsy and brown-tail moths; and, with respect to the Bureau of Plant Industry, to the white pine

blister rust and the black stem rust of small grains. On the other hand, the control work with relation to the pink bollworm of cotton, to the date scales and to the *Thurberia* weevil in Arizona—a new item—is conducted under appropriations assigned directly to this board. A somewhat more detailed report of the work under these latter projects is pertinent to this annual report as not being recorded elsewhere.

### STATUS OF THE CONTROL OF THE PINK BOLLWORM

The pink bollworm project suffered an irreparable loss in the sudden death October 13, 1925, already referred to, of W. D. Hunter. Doctor Hunter had been in continuous field charge of this project from the discovery of this pest in the South, and under his able leadership the pest had been eradicated from the extensive foothold which it had gained in the Cotton Belt proper and was being successfully held in check in the western areas of infestation. Following his death, the field direction of the project was continued until July 1, 1926, under the direction of F. S. Puckett, who had been the administrative assistant to Doctor Hunter for several years, and who was thoroughly familiar with the work, especially in its regulatory phases. To give the whole project, however, the benefit of technical direction of a highly trained specialist, the services of George G. Becker, chief inspector, State Plant Board of Arkansas, were obtained and he has been in general field charge of the project beginning with July—Mr. Puckett remaining as second in charge and having immediate supervision of the regulatory phases of the work.

The most important feature of the pink bollworm situation during the last fiscal year has been the continued freedom of the very important cotton regions of central and eastern Texas and Louisiana, which were formerly widely infested with this pest, indicating the continuing benefit and success of the eradication and control measures which have been carried out as to those areas. Inasmuch as the pink bollworm is believed, on its record in other countries, to exceed in its possibilities for damage even the Mexican boll weevil, it would seem reasonable to indicate that the benefit of this eradication and control to the cotton crop of America has an insurance value of possibly 1,000 to 1 over the actual moneys expended to insure this result. These expenditures have averaged less than \$300,000 annually, and

the losses from the boll weevil have, in bad years, possibly exceeded \$300,000,000.

As in the case of last year, the pink bollworm has been held to the areas in the upper Rio Grande and Pecos Valleys in western Texas and New Mexico, where, for the present at least, there seems to be no possibility of eradication—certainly as to the Rio Grande areas. This result has been achieved by quarantining the infested areas and controlling and safeguarding the movement therefrom of carrying products, including both cotton and other farm products and farm machinery, household goods, etc., and so far spread has been prevented eastward into the main Cotton Belt and westward into Arizona and California. The increasing complexity of this problem and the necessity for strenuous enforcement of all possible safeguards if spread is to be prevented is fairly clearly brought out in the following more detailed discussion of the pink bollworm situation.

As to the infested western areas, the important developments during the year are (1) the rediscovery of the insect in the Mesilla Valley for the first time since 1922, (2) the rediscovery of the insect in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico for the first time since 1921 and the extension of the infestation in that valley to a point 40 miles north of the 1921 infestation, (3) the discovery of a number of isolated infestations located from 35 to 50 miles from any other known infestation, (4) the increased destructiveness of the insect in the Big Bend and in the El Paso Valley, and (5) the discovery of insect injury at Odessa, Tex., having all the characteristics of pink bollworm injury.

The accompanying map is introduced to indicate graphically the infested areas in western Texas and New Mexico, and the relation of these areas to the western extension of the main Cotton Belt. It also indicates the road-inspection stations and the location of the vacuum fumigation plants.

### DENSITY, RANGE, AND FLUCTUATIONS OF INFESTATIONS

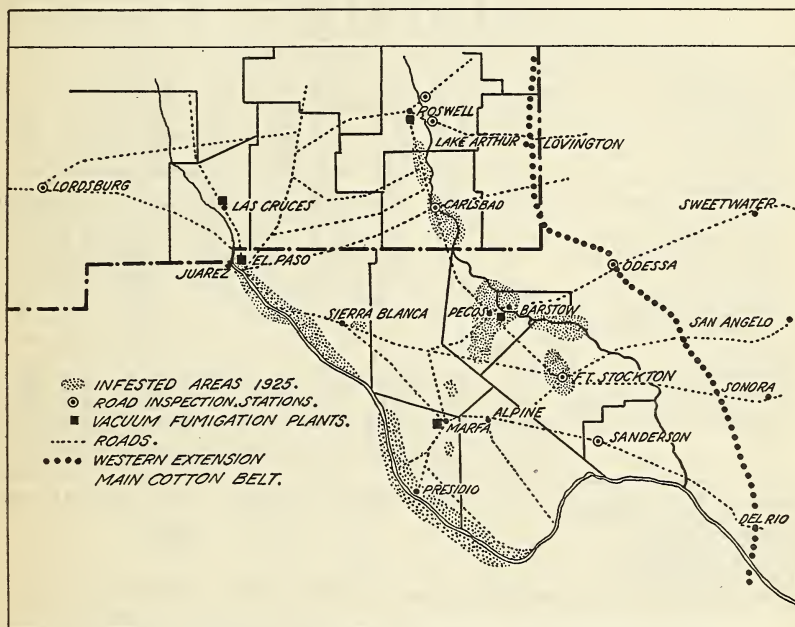
New high records for destructiveness of the pink bollworm and density of infestation were established for the crop year of 1925. In the Laguna district of Mexico there was an average loss of 31.8 per cent of the cotton crop due to the activities of this pest. In the Big Bend of Texas damage ran as high as 25 per cent of the crop.



The Rio Grande infestations including the Mesilla and El Paso Valleys, the Big Bend of Texas and Mexico, and the Juarez Valley of Mexico may now be regarded as a continuous infestation extending from Santa Helena to a point about 7 miles north of El Paso, a distance of approximately 300 miles.

New Mexico notwithstanding the fact that no worms had been found since 1921.

Most significant are the fluctuations in density of infestations from year to year. This is especially well illustrated by the intensive inspections which have been made each year since 1920 on the



Areas in western Texas and New Mexico infested with pink bollworm, crop of 1925.

Infestations occur on both the Texas and Mexican sides of the river wherever cotton is grown. About 110,000 acres are involved. The infestation throughout this region is heavier than ever before and gives every indication of being more settled and permanent. In the El Paso Valley, for instance, while only one infested field was found each year for 1923 and 1924, infestation for the crop year 1925 was general and ran as high as 10 per cent in one field where no infestation was found last year.

In the Pecos Valley of New Mexico and Texas infestation is now general from Buena Vista, Tex., to Lake Arthur, N. Mex., a distance of about 175 miles. The Pecos Valley infestation consists of four areas more or less separated by desert regions. About 87,000 acres are involved. Of particular interest in connection with this infestation is the light but general distribution of the insect in this valley in

Ivy-Dale ranch in the El Paso Valley. Following is a summary of this work:

Year	Specimens per man-day scouting
1920.....	0.09
1921.....	2.94
1922.....	1.38
1923.....	0.00
1924.....	0.04
1925.....	4.67

Fluctuations in the range of infestations in the various districts is fairly well indicated by the number of infested fields found and the number of man-days scouting done to find these infestations. See Table 1. These fluctuations emphasize the danger of giving too much consideration to negative findings in scouting work.

TABLE 1.—Summary of pink bollworm scouting showing number of man-days scouting and number of infested fields for each of the districts scouted

District	1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	Man days	Infested fields	Man days	Infested fields	Man days	Infested fields	Man days	Infested fields	Man days	Infested fields	Man days	Infested fields	Man days	Infested fields	Man days	Infested fields	Man days	Infested fields
<b>The eradication areas:</b>																		
Hearne, Tex.	164	5	471	0	650	0	505	0	369	0	172	0	255	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity Bay, Tex.	645	156	829	0	1,796	51	2,006	28	1,518	1	891	0	1,225	0	1,046	0	787	0
Ennis, Tex.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	798	5	671	0	740	0	835	0	606	0
Marilee, Tex.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	2	461	0	611	0	612	0	237	0
Cameron, La.	0	0	5	0	104	22	213	0	319	0	632	0	718	0	655	0	649	0
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	0	46	0	486	10	320	0	332	0	648	0	826	0	606	0
<b>The infested areas:</b>																		
Pecos Valley, N. Mex. <sup>1</sup>	0	0	111	0	57	0	310	2	63	4	282	0	1,212	0	741	0	626	16
Pecos Valley, Tex.	0	0	555	9	1,123	1	850	15	299	21	386	0	421	5	650	15	183	22
Mesilla Valley, N. Mex.	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	4	20	3	65	0	231	0	158	0	155	0
Mesilla Valley, Tex.	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	1	7	3	12	1	0	0	140	0	17	1
El Paso Valley, Tex.	0	0	103	0	158	0	339	14	78	9	261	4	406	1	397	1	131	14
Big Bend, Tex.	0	0	418	(2,3)	1	(3)	0	221	1	22	24	66	36	167	62	(4)	96	
Big Bend, Mexico.	0	0	(5)	3	(5)	0	(2)	0	(5)	1	0	0	2	3	(5)	2	0	0
Juarez Valley, Mexico.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
San Carlos, Monclova, Mexico	(5)	4	(5)	2	17	6	(5)	1	48	7	5	2	26	0	40	0	37	0
<b>Suspicious areas:</b>																		
Western extension.	0	0	16	0	105	0	123	0	463	0	120	0	39	0	16	0	746	0
Lower Rio Grande, Tex.	9	0	107	0	156	0	279	0	520	0	718	0	881	0	354	0	886	0
Lower Rio Grande, Mexico.	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	131	0	0	0	35	0	34	0	16	0
Other areas <sup>6</sup>	366	0	1,278	0	1,375	0	2,663	0	4,143	0	2,720	0	1,860	0	777	0	687	0
Total	1,184	165	3,479	32	5,617	81	8,014	75	9,458	67	7,760	32	9,376	45	7,448	80	6,371	152

<sup>1</sup> Infestation in this valley was confined in the past to Carlsbad (and vicinity) and is referred to in previous reports as "Carlsbad" infestation.

<sup>2</sup> 0.5 man day or less.

<sup>3</sup> Noncotton zone year.

<sup>4</sup> Research examinations.

<sup>5</sup> Figures not available.

<sup>6</sup> Covers scouting done around centers in the Cotton Belt to which seed from infested areas was traced.

Other important information brought to light by the 1925 scouting was the turning up of three isolated infestations at distances ranging from 35 to 50 miles from infested cotton. Whether these isolated infestations arose through the planting of treated seed in which worms were supposed to have been killed by the heating process or whether the insect spread from the infested areas through other means can not be definitely stated. Of interest in connection with the Fort Davis finding is the fact that in January when the infested bolls were found the living worms must have survived a temperature of 10° F.

#### OTHER SCOUTING WORK

The continued narrowing of the natural noncotton zone existing between the Pecos Valley infestations and the western extension from central Texas of practically continuous cotton production offers a most menacing situation. The growing of cotton by dry-land farming methods has nar-

rowed this noncotton zone until there are only about 35 miles intervening between some of the Pecos Valley infestations and the western extension. A total of 746 man-days scouting was done along this western extension. At Odessa, Tex., insect injury was found which had all of the characteristics of pink bollworm injury. Three hundred and five man-days scouting was done in this vicinity without discovering any pink bollworms. A thorough clean-up was made of 1,300 acres in this suspicious area.

The lower Rio Grande Valley from Del Rio to Brownsville offers another very menacing problem. Mention has been made, in previous reports, of cotton from infested fields being washed down the river. In addition to this, the unsatisfactory regulation of the movement of materials likely to carry infestation into the Matamoros district from infested areas in other parts of Mexico presents another danger. The significance of the establishment of an infestation in the lower Rio Grande Valley becomes apparent when



it is realized that cotton production is more or less continuous from this region into the Cotton Belt proper. Eight hundred and eighty-six man-days scouting was done on the Texas side of the lower Rio Grande Valley and fifty-three man-days scouting was done in the scattered plantings on the Mexican side without yielding signs of infestation.

In the cotton plantings of the border counties of Arizona 356 man-days scouting was done without revealing any signs of the pink bollworm.

#### THE ERADICATION AREAS

Continued scouting in the areas of central and eastern Texas and western Louisiana in which the board has undertaken to eradicate the pink bollworm yielded no findings which would in any manner question the efficacy of the eradication work done in those areas. The status of these various areas is given in Table 2:

TABLE 2.—*Number of crop seasons which have elapsed since the last infestation was discovered in each district*

District	Date of last infestation found	Crop seasons elapsed since last infestation found	Man-days scouting since last infestation
Texas:			
Hearne....	Sept. 24, 1917	8	2,430
Trinity			
Bay.....	Sept. 23, 1921	4	4,913
Emmis....	Nov. 2, 1921	4	2,962
Marilee....	Nov. 13, 1921	4	2,313
Louisiana:			
Cameron...	Feb. 27, 1920	6	3,194
Shreveport.....	Dec. 13, 1920	5	2,766

A total of 6,371 man-days scouting was put in on all of the various pink bollworm scouting projects covering the 1925 crop.

#### ROAD STATIONS

The continued increase in automobile traffic with the attendant danger of spreading infestation through the movement of infested material was indicated by the interceptions made at the road stations leading out of the infested areas. Stations are at present being maintained at Lordsburg, Roswell, and Carlsbad, N. Mex., and at Odessa, Fort Stockton and Sanderson, Tex. A total of 60,911 cars were inspected from which 2,340 lots of cottonseed, seed cotton, cotton picker's sacks

and other materials likely to carry infestation were intercepted. One thousand seven hundred and forty-nine lots of material likely to carry other pests were also intercepted.

#### VACUUM FUMIGATION

Under the amended pink bollworm quarantine vacuum fumigation of all cotton lint and linters is required as a condition for the movement of these products out of the infested areas. Vacuum fumigation plants have been erected at Roswell and Las Cruces, N. Mex., and at Pecos, Marfa and El Paso, Tex. At these plants a total of 84,539 bales of cotton lint and linters were fumigated of which 1,111 were of Mexican origin.

#### SEED HEATING

Under both Texas and New Mexico regulations cottonseed is required to be heated as a continuous process of ginning in order to kill pink bollworms which might be present. In another part of this report attention is called to isolated infestations which might have been introduced as a result of the improper functioning of these machines. Considerable progress has been made to obtain more efficient operation of these machines as is indicated by the fact that in 1925 they were operated at an average efficiency of 87.2 per cent as against 70 to 80 per cent efficiency for the preceding year.

#### INVESTIGATIONS

During the year some investigations were started to determine what were favorable and what were unfavorable conditions for the hibernation of the pink bollworm in the Big Bend area. Considerably more work will have to be done in this direction before dependable conclusions can be drawn. A study of the malvaceous plants in the infested areas is now being made to determine the possibility of the pink bollworm's adaptability to these plants.

Some preliminary investigations in vacuum fumigation indicate the desirability of further tests to determine optimum conditions and the most efficient type of machinery for this work. An interesting result incident to the fumigation tests was the high mortality of pink bollworm larvae in bales of cotton which had been compressed. Seeds infested with worms when placed in the center of the bales were repeatedly crushed so that 100 per cent of the worms were killed.

The increase in efficiency which has resulted from the careful investigation

which is now in progress of seed-heating machinery has already been referred to.

#### COOPERATION WITH MEXICO

Mention should be made of the cooperation with Mexican authorities which should be of great help in strengthening the pink bollworm project. Besides the scouting work done in Mexico, aid has been given in improving the heating machinery in operation in areas from which infestation is likely to spread to the United States. The secretary of agriculture of Mexico has also been induced to recommend the erection of houses for the fumigation of all railroad cars moving out of the infested regions of Mexico. If this recommendation is acted upon the danger of introducing the insect into such border districts as Matamoros and thence to the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas will have been greatly reduced.

#### REGULATIONS AMENDED

Under the provisions of the revision of Quarantine No. 52 effective March 1, 1926, the regulated areas of Louisiana and of central and eastern Texas were released from restrictions contingent upon the continued freedom of those areas from this pest. The counties of Curry, Roosevelt, Lea, Quay, and Union of New Mexico were released under the same conditions because of failure to find infestations in those counties.

Provision is also made for the vacuum fumigation of all forms of cotton lint, linters, and other forms of cotton lint as a condition of interstate movement of these products from the infested areas. Similarly intrastate movement is controlled under State quarantine.

The pink bollworm regulations of the State of Texas were amended to conform to recommendations of the board at its conference held at El Paso, Tex., in April, 1925.

#### DATE-SCALE ERADICATION

This work seems to be in a very satisfactory status, and particularly with respect to the commercial properties, including the larger date orchards, the owners of which are giving good cooperation in the eradication effort. The chief difficulty now comes from house owners in villages and towns who have only a few date palms in their dooryards, trees which are primarily of value as ornaments, and, therefore, the owners are apt to object strongly to drastic treatment. Much of the delay, therefore, in

eradication has been due to such dooryard infestations which can not always be subjected to the radical handling which is given in commercial orchards. Nevertheless, very satisfactory progress has been made, but it is evident that the work will have to be maintained for several years longer before success is achieved. This project is being conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the bureau experts in charge are thoroughly hopeful and sanguine that the scale can be eradicated and that each year sees a much closer approximation to that end. The necessity for the eradication of this scale seems to be clearly shown by recent reports of damage from it in parts of the Sahara Desert where, as reported by Mr. Swingle, in the case of new invasions unchecked by any natural enemies it has rendered the trees sterile in 3 or 4 years and killed most of them within 10 years.

The investigation of the life-history work which is being conducted in cooperation with a specialist loaned by the Bureau of Entomology has immensely aided the eradication of the *Parlatoria* and has made discoveries of fundamental importance in the control and eradication of other dangerous insect pests of the date palm. It will be recalled that this control work involves date plantings in three States—California, Arizona, and Texas—and that except for very local, and, in some sense, trivial infestations, the commercial plantings in these States are now free from *Parlatoria*.

#### THE THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE

The *Thurberia* weevil—apparently a mere biological race of the Mexican cotton boll weevil—is undoubtedly native and has long occurred in the mountains of southern Arizona, attacking the *Thurberia*, a plant which is distantly related to cotton, and which grows abundantly in the canyons of these mountains. The potential importance of the *Thurberia* weevil as an enemy of cotton was recognized several years ago, or as soon as this weevil was discovered in the mountains of Arizona in the neighborhood of Tucson, and various preliminary studies were made of it, indicating its very close relationship to the Mexican cotton boll weevil and the possibility of its attacking cultivated cotton. A specific appropriation of \$7,500 to continue and enlarge such studies was obtained by the Bureau of Entomology of this department. The investigational work conducted prior to and



under this appropriation has demonstrated that the *Thurberia* weevil will attack cultivated cotton as readily as the ordinary boll weevil and that freshet water from the mountains may be expected to carry the weevil in numbers to any cotton grown in the intervening valleys. In the last few years the production of cotton in this region has been rather generally undertaken, with the result that the *Thurberia* weevil has become more or less established in cotton in the valley of the Santa Cruz River from some distance north of Tucson nearly to Nogales.

The particular menace of this weevil is its acquired ability to thrive under the hot, arid conditions which are found in western Texas and Arizona, as well as in California—conditions which have hitherto formed an absolute barrier to the westward spread of the Mexican boll weevil. The important determination made in connection with the studies of the *Thurberia* weevil in the fall and winter of 1925-26 is that, reaching cultivated cotton from neighboring canyons, it can maintain itself on such cotton without the necessity of renewal each year from mountain sources. If such renewals were essential, the pest might have a very minor importance and be subject to easy control, and present little menace of spread. Its behavior during the winter referred to, however, demonstrated that it can hibernate in cultivated cotton, not only successfully, but with scarcely any mortality, whereas the Mexican boll weevil in its range from central Texas eastward, suffers a high percentage of winter mortality. This indicates that the *Thurberia* weevil may become even more injurious in the more arid regions of cotton culture than the Mexican weevil in the main Cotton Belt.

The menace of this pest to the very important cotton development from central Texas westward having thus been fully established, a hearing to consider the advisability of establishing a Federal quarantine, to be the basis of control and prevention of spread of the weevil, was held in Washington June 1, 1926. As a result of this hearing, quarantine No. 61 was issued, effective July 15, providing for restrictions on the movement of any material from Arizona capable of carrying the *Thurberia* weevil, and other provisions similar to those enforced to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm from west Texas to other cotton areas. It is expected, with the cooperation of the State of Arizona and under a State quarantine, to be able to extend similar

protection to the important cotton areas in the Salt River Valley and elsewhere in that State, beyond the present known range of the weevil.

For the enforcement of this quarantine and the necessary surveys to determine the boundaries of the areas to be specifically covered and declared to be infested, authority was given the department by Congress in the second deficiency act to use from the appropriation for the eradication of the pink bollworm up to \$35,000. An additional appropriation of \$15,000 was made to the Bureau of Entomology for research work including the surveys in Arizona necessary to determine local spread as a basis of readjusting, as necessary, the areas within that State to be designated as infested.

#### PLANT QUARANTINE ACT AMENDED

By joint resolution (Public Resolution No. 14, 69th Congress), the Federal plant quarantine act was amended to allow the States to quarantine against the shipment therein or through of plants, plant products, and other articles found to be diseased or infested when not covered by a quarantine established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes. The necessity for this amendment arose from the decision of the supreme court of March 1, 1926, in the case of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. versus the State of Washington, which in effect ruled that, with the Federal plant quarantine act in force, "State action is illegal and unwarranted." This ruling invalidated upward of 200 State quarantines, and necessitated an amendment of the plant quarantine act to make it possible for any State to take protective action with respect to any plant pest which had not been specifically covered under a Federal quarantine. A joint resolution was, therefore, drafted, amending section 8 of the Federal plant quarantine act to give such powers to the several States. This amendment received the sanction of Congress, and was approved by the President, April 13, 1926. The amendment also authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with any State, Territory, or district in the enforcement of any such quarantines and, further, gives authority for any State to exercise its police powers with respect to any articles shipped in violation of a Federal plant quarantine. These provisions for cooperation in plant quarantine activities—Federal and State—will greatly strengthen and harmonize such action in the future.

## INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT

Authority was granted in the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, "to inspect, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, domestic fresh fruits, vegetables, and seeds, and nursery stock and other plants for propagation, when offered for export, and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object."

The Federal Horticultural Board has been charged with the duty of such inspection under an initial appropriation of \$10,000.

It is expected that this new service will be self-supporting under the authority granted to make reasonable charges for inspection and certification—the receipts for the first month totaling nearly \$4,000. If, however, the present volume of exports requiring such inspection is even approximately maintained during the year, this service will call for an annual expenditure of from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

The need for authority for such inspection arose from the fact that an increasing number of foreign countries are requiring certification that the consignments are free from disease and pests. Up to this year there has been no authority for making such inspections or issuing such certificates. Hitherto, by arrangements with State officials, in some instances it has been possible to have State certificates issued, and in other instances certification has been made through the food products inspection force of the department or the Federal Horticultural Board. Such makeshifts have been most unsatisfactory to this department, to the foreign countries concerned, and to the exporters, involving for the latter often very considerable delays. Furthermore, exporters expressed a willingness to assume on a fee basis the expense of the maintenance of a regular and adequate service. Definite authority for such service, to be carried out by competent specialists at the cost of the exporter, was therefore requested and granted. Under date of August 9, 1926, rules and regula-

tions governing such inspection and certification and fixing the charges therefor, were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and became immediately effective.

## THE NARCISSUS BULB QUARANTINE

Considerable interest developed during the year relative to the proposed restriction on the importation of narcissus bulbs. It will be recalled that in 1922, following a hearing on the subject, the entry of narcissus bulbs was ordered brought under restriction effective January 1, 1926, and the approach of this date led to a considerable agitation of the subject, and eventually the calling of a new hearing which reopened the subject for discussion and decision. As a result of the information brought out at this hearing, the action taken by Secretary Wallace was reaffirmed as to the narcissus bulb by Secretary Jardine. This action excluded the commercial entry of narcissus bulbs for immediate sale or for forcing for cut flowers, but left open the provisions for entry under regulation 14 of quarantine 37 for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock, or for any necessary experimental, educational, or scientific purpose. The entry of such bulbs was furthermore safeguarded by the requirement of disinfection, either at port of entry or at destination. The object of these restrictions, and the requirement of disinfection, was a part of the program looking to the eradication, if possible, in the United States of the more important bulb pests—pests which were of significance not only to bulbs but also to other cultivated crops. To extend similar safeguards to narcissus bulbs grown in the United States, including disinfection of any infested lots of bulbs, as a condition of interstate shipment, a domestic quarantine covering the subject was promulgated. The enforcement of this quarantine and the supervision of the required treatments is being carried out under the cooperation of the plant quarantine inspection services of the several States. Incidentally, it may be noted that the production of narcissus bulbs has been undertaken widely in the United States and in amounts to indicate the availability in one or two years of bulbs very much in excess of former importations—bulbs which it is hoped, by the measures referred to, will be free from risk of carrying infestation of bulb pests to bulb plantings or other crops.



### EMBARGO ON SPANISH GRAPES REAFFIRMED

At the request of the Department of State, the chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, in cooperation with the Spanish officials and Almeria grape growers, made, during the month of August, 1925, a reinvestigation in Spain of the Mediterranean fruit fly situation. The chairman also discussed fully with these officials and persons in interest the possibilities of a modification of the embargo. (See Service and Regulatory Announcements for 1925, pp. 73 and 74.) The later consideration by the Department of Agriculture of the basis suggested for such modification developed that no acceptable guarantees could be given that the controls essential to the elimination of risk could be fully carried out, and the department was, therefore, in view of the enormous menace of this pest to the fruit interests of the United States, unable to accept these proposals, and the embargo was reaffirmed. (See Service and Regulatory Announcements for 1925, pp. 101 and 102.)

### TERMINAL INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

During the year the State of Oklahoma inaugurated terminal inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products under the authority of the act of March 4, 1915, while the terminal inspection points in Georgia and California were revised. California, Arizona, Montana, Florida, Washington, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Mississippi, the Territory of Hawaii, Utah, Oregon, Georgia, and Idaho, in the order named, had previously availed themselves of the provisions of the act referred to.

### CONVICTIONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions and penalties imposed for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the year:

White pine blister-rust quarantine (No. 26).—Twenty-seven convictions, with fines aggregating \$549 and costs imposed.

Japanese beetle quarantine.—Eight convictions, with fines aggregating \$405 imposed.

Mexican fruit fly and other quarantines affecting Mexican products.—Ten convictions, with fines aggregating \$270 imposed.

Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly quarantine.—Two convictions, the defendant in one case being sentenced to serve 90 days in jail and in the other case to serve 24 hours in jail.

Fruit and vegetable quarantine.—Five convictions, three of the defendants being sentenced to serve 60 days in jail, while the other two were sentenced to serve 37 days in jail.

### NEW AND REVISED PLANT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The following quarantines and other restrictive orders have been either promulgated or revised during the year:

#### DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

The pink bollworm quarantine, amended November 25, 1925, to provide for disinfection of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area in which the crop under consideration or either of the two preceding crops has been found to be infested, and revised February 26, 1926, to require vacuum fumigation of cotton lint, linters, and cotton samples moving interstate from an infested area; providing for interstate movement for disinfection of baled cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, including samples, under permit from one regulated area to another regulated area, and releasing from quarantine the regulated areas in Louisiana and central and eastern Texas and the counties of Curry, Roosevelt, Lea, Quay, and Union, N. Mex.; the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine, amended October 14, 1925, releasing two towns in Connecticut from quarantine, and revised May 15, 1926, releasing from the quarantine restrictions certain areas in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; the satin moth quarantine, revised November 3, 1925, to include States of Maine, Rhode Island, and Washington, and extending areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts designated as infested; the Japanese beetle quarantine, amended December 23, 1925, extending the regulated area, and revised April 26, 1926, extending the regulated area and giving authority to require, as a condition of interstate movement, the protection from beetle infestation of the articles covered by this quarantine originating within or being transported



through the regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive; the European corn borer quarantine, amended January 4, 1926, to include additional infested territory; the Hawaiian and Porto Rican quarantine covering sand, soil, or earth, with plants, promulgated February 19, 1926; the *Thurberia* weevil quarantine, promulgated July 2, 1926; and the domestic narcissus bulb quarantine, promulgated July 3, 1926.

#### FOREIGN QUARANTINES

The flag-smut quarantine, promulgated December 31, 1925, prohibiting importation from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain of all species and varieties of wheat and wheat products, except such as have been so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores; the European corn borer quarantine, revised April 23, 1926, removing the restrictions formerly enforced on the entry of certain vegetables, cut flowers, and flowering plants from the Province of Ontario, Canada; and the nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine, amended December 31, 1925, to provide for the exclusion of narcissus bulbs except for propagation purposes.

#### OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The cottonseed-products regulations, amended August 7, 1925, so as to provide for greater freedom of entry from Mexico.

### PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTION

#### EXTENT OF FIELD

The plant quarantine inspection service is charged with enforcement at maritime and interior ports of entry, including Washington, of all foreign and a number of the domestic quarantines promulgated under the plant quarantine act of 1912. This work involves: (1) The inspection of vessels arriving at ports of entry from foreign ports and from Porto Rico and Hawaii; (2) the inspection and disposition of all plants and plant products under restriction found in passengers' baggage by the United States customs officials; (3) the inspection of all plants and plant products, including nursery stock, seeds, bulbs, fruits, and vegetables entered under permit from all foreign countries and localities and certain products arriving from domestic territory; (4) disinfection (fumigation or sterilization) of cotton and broomcorn and other products requiring such treat-

ment as a condition of entry; (5) inspection, in cooperation with customs and post-office officials, of restricted plants and plant products arriving by foreign parcel post; (6) inspection of plants and plant products introduced by the Department of Agriculture and all plants imported under special permit in accordance with the provisions of regulation 14,\* quarantine 37; (7) inspection of plants (domestic) entering and leaving the District of Columbia; (8) inspection of plant introduction gardens of the Bureau of Plant Industry; (9) inspection of fruits and vegetables in the field and at the point of shipment in Porto Rico, in accordance with the provisions of quarantine 58. This inspection work is summarized below under appropriate headings.

#### MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

The principal object of the Mexican border service is the prevention of further entry of the pink bollworm from Mexico into the United States. On account of the very general fouling of Mexican cars with cottonseed, often infested with bollworm larvæ, it is necessary to inspect and, as a rule, to supervise the cleaning and disinfection of all cars, freight, express, baggage, and other materials entering from Mexico. For this purpose, inspectors are stationed at eight Mexican border ports. At two of these ports—Del Rio and Calxico—where there are no rail connections with the interior of Mexico, the inspectors are engaged in the examination and, if necessary, disinfection of vehicular traffic.

At the five ports of entry having rail connections with the interior of Mexico, fumigation houses, having a capacity of from 4 to 20 freight cars, are maintained. The inspection of cars is made in the Mexican port opposite the American port of entry and all cars fouled with cottonseed are thoroughly cleaned by the railway company before entry is authorized. It is realized that this inspection will not reveal all cottonseed which may be concealed behind the linings of the cars, and all cars originating in certain infested districts of Mexico are fumigated immediately upon crossing the international boundary. A charge of \$4 per car is made, and all fees collected are turned in to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. A record of this work is given in Table 3.

In addition to the above, this border service cooperates with the Customs Service in the footbridge and line

inspection of baggage and personal effects, and with the Post Office Department in the examination of mail packages, for the purpose of enforcing various other plant and plant product quarantines. Such inspection results daily in the interception of fruits, such as mangoes, peaches, oranges, etc., which may be the means of introducing the Mexican fruit fly; avocados infested with the avocado weevil; and plants restricted entry on account of other insects and of plant diseases. Even the personal effects of immigrants and others present a risk and require inspection and, if necessary, disinfection. Pillows and mattresses stuffed with cotton brought by Mexican laborers entering this country frequently contain living pink bollworms with included cotton seed. To avoid the necessity of confiscating such material, arrangements have been effected with the Public Health Service to sterilize it with live steam under pressure, preceded by a partial vacuum. Table 4 indicates, either by pounds or by individual units, such contraband material intercepted in the possession of individuals crossing from Mexico. Thousands of interceptions are indicated by the figures in this table, since the individual interceptions are as a rule only of from one to a dozen plants or fruits, etc.

TABLE 3.—*Inspection and fumigation of railway cars crossing the border from Mexico, 1926*<sup>1</sup>

Port	Cars inspected	Cars fouled with cottonseed	Cars fumigated	Fees collected and turned into the treasury
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Brownsville.....	454	138	2,487	1,948
Laredo.....	9,165	1,283	7,951	32,452
Eagle Pass.....	4,541	1,558	2,861	11,464
El Paso.....	7,769	224	3,725	15,504
Douglas <sup>2</sup> .....	2,956	108	—	—
Nogales.....	10,818	182	3,817	15,268
Total.....	35,703	3,493	18,841	476,636

<sup>1</sup> This table does not include the results of the work performed at Del Rio, Tex., since there are no railroad connections with Mexico at that point. Inspectors are stationed here, however, and 19,841 vehicles of various descriptions were inspected, 35 of which were fouled with cottonseed. Thirty-three vehicles were fumigated, for which fees amounting to \$16.50 were turned into the treasury.

<sup>2</sup> Of this number, 33 were fumigated prior to entering Mexico.

<sup>3</sup> No fumigation facilities at this port at present.

<sup>4</sup> The apparent discrepancy in the fees collected and the number of cars fumigated may be explained by the fact that it is customary to purchase fumigation coupons in advance.

TABLE 4.—*Contraband plants and plant products intercepted at Mexican border ports, 1926*

(Unless otherwise stated, the numerals indicate the number of specimens intercepted)

Commodity	Brownsville	Eagle Pass	Del Rio	Laredo	El Paso	Nogales	Douglas
Apples.....	—	307	251	784	1,819	—	272
Apricots.....	—	119	—	89	98	—	15
Avocados.....	643	439	39	2,021	765	370	—
Avocado seed.....	—	18	—	103	94	—	—
Banana plants.....	—	1	—	309	9	212	—
Cherimoyas.....	—	1	—	31	65	—	—
Cherries.....	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
Corn, dry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
pounds.....	572	1,086	31	1,527	73	887	207
Corn husks.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
pounds.....	—	—	122	68	18	—	25
Corn ears, green.....	—	—	149	—	249	—	458
Cotton bolls.....	—	—	—	—	144	—	—
Cotton lint.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
pounds.....	464	79	—	34	98	303	—
Cottonseed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
pounds.....	—	—	2	1	24	—	—
Figs.....	1,349	—	2,653	1,486	—	—	299
Grapefruit.....	70	16	—	156	11	187	1
Grass.....pounds.....	—	30	126	320	10	—	—
Guavas.....	102	78	—	885	603	412	—
Limes, sweet.....	19	1,198	3	880	711	537	51
Mameys.....	—	25	—	43	207	—	—
Mangoes.....	187	37	5	556	361	235	83
Mattresses, cotton.....	—	—	15	—	—	—	9
Oranges.....	502	702	64	3,439	1,191	1,309	834
Papayas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaches.....	292	387	164	1,437	958	1,380	598
Pears.....	—	64	—	691	1,067	—	97
Persimmons.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Pillows, cotton.....	—	—	28	—	—	—	—
Plants.....	2,089	740	112	5,762	1,205	2,724	795
Rums.....	151	46	—	242	341	31	1
Pomegranates.....	—	395	35	802	108	—	42
Potatoes.....	328	243	20	361	40	—	120
Quilts, cotton.....	—	—	50	—	—	—	27
Sapotes.....	—	230	86	980	1,053	—	115
Sweet potatoes.....	—	—	—	27	53	6	—
Sugar cane, stalks.....	347	1,868	54	647	326	134	265
Sweet potatoes.....	41	176	100	58	709	2,040	599

#### INSPECTION OF VESSELS

An effort is made to meet and board on arrival all vessels arriving from foreign ports. In the case of California and Florida, State service of this kind had been established, and these services have been taken over on a collaboratorship basis at a very trivial Federal cost—that is, being still supported as formerly by these States. Recently a similar arrangement has been effected with Mississippi. No other States have such general port-inspection service. The record of vessel inspection given in Table 5 is exclusive of the service in the three States mentioned. Such inspection includes a search of the state-rooms, ice boxes, fruit and vegetable lockers, crews' quarters, and passengers' quarters. All such work is performed in close cooperation with the representatives of the Customs Division, Treasury Department. In addition, inspectors of the board meet all vessels arriving



from Porto Rico and collaborators of the board likewise meet and inspect all vessels arriving at California ports from Hawaii for the purpose of preventing the entry of certain fruits and vegetables subject to domestic quarantine. This is entirely separate and additional to the inspection of strictly commercial shipments discussed under the title "Cargo inspection."

TABLE 5.—*Ships inspected during 1926 exclusive of Florida, Mississippi, and California ports*

Port	Number inspected	Number on which contraband was found
Astoria.....	137	28
Baltimore.....	627	305
Boston.....	1, 062	620
Charleston.....	150	63
Galveston.....	506	229
Houston (3 months).....	30	3
Mobile.....	325	166
New Orleans.....	2, 363	1, 293
New York.....	4, 451	2, 653
Philadelphia.....	1, 606	1, 106
Portland, Oreg.....	405	205
Providence (2 months).....	14	4
Seattle.....	1, 129	508

#### CARGO INSPECTION

The products subject to restriction now cover a wide range of articles which move in great volume, all of which are inspected as a condition of entry either at the port of custom's entry or at port of first arrival. These include large shipments of nursery stock, such as fruit and rose stocks, bulbs, tree seeds, huge quantities of fruits and vegetables, numerous consignments of cotton lint, cotton waste, broomcorn, paddy rice, etc. Information as to the volume of such material is given in Tables 10 to 25.

Table 6 following gives the number of consignments or shipments requiring inspection, and the results of such inspection in the interception of injurious insects and plant diseases.

TABLE 6.—*Inspections of shipments entered under permit fiscal year 1926*

Port	Commercial shipments under permit requiring inspection	Interceptions	Species of insects collected	Species of plant diseases collected
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Baltimore.....	281	86	84	4
Boston.....	2, 322	300	473	22
Charleston.....	88	3	3	—
Chicago.....	133	—	—	—
Galveston <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—
Houston <sup>1</sup> .....	106	3	10	—
Mobile.....	193	4	4	—
New Orleans.....	2, 649	295	329	15
Norfolk.....	248	—	—	—
New York.....	13, 106	1, 454	1, 509	255
Philadelphia.....	1, 265	210	583	43
Portland, Oreg.....	86	49	80	3
Seattle.....	700	132	169	13
St. Louis.....	80	12	12	2
Providence.....	17	3	4	—
Total.....	21, 274	2, 551	3, 260	357

<sup>1</sup> Up to April 30, commercial shipments arriving under permit at Houston were inspected by the inspector of the board stationed at Galveston. On May 1 an inspector was placed at Houston.

#### FOREIGN PARCEL-POST INSPECTION

In cooperation with customs and post office officials, foreign parcel-post packages have been inspected at several of the more important ports of entry. Arrangements have been effected with the departments referred to to refer to the inspectors of the board for examination all mail packages from foreign countries which upon examination or external evidence are found to contain plants or plant products. Such mail packages arriving at ports where there are no representatives of the board are dispatched to the nearest port at which inspectors are stationed. Table 7 indicates the number of foreign packages intercepted containing prohibited or restricted material.

TABLE 7.—*Foreign parcel-post inspection, 1926*

	Number of packages	Packages inspected and released	Packages fumigated and released	Packages refused entry	Packages containing infested or infected material	Species of insects collected	Species of plant diseases collected
Baltimore.....	30	1	5	24	9	5	4
Boston.....	2, 542	1, 497	790	255	89	96	16
Chicago.....	940	256	0	684	23	29	5
New Orleans.....	30	0	15	15	0	0	0
New York.....	4, 182	3, 460	548	174	13	15	1
Philadelphia.....	2, 583	2, 070	210	303	83	93	9
Portland, Oreg.....	137	98	16	23	0	0	0
St. Louis.....	402	245	47	110	10	14	1
Seattle.....	209	108	6	95	1	—	1
Total.....	11, 055	7, 735	1, 637	1, 683	228	252	37

In addition 68,704 packages containing shamrock plants were inspected and released.



## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INSPECTION

This important feature of the board's work consists of the inspection, and when necessary the disinfection, of plants and plant products introduced by the Department of Agriculture, as well as all plants imported by private individuals in accordance with the provisions of regulation 14, quarantine 37, with the exception of a limited number which are inspected by collaborators at the port of San Francisco. In addition, all foreign plants imported under regu-

lations 3 and 14, of quarantine 37 and all domestic plants, Christmas trees, etc., entering the District of Columbia are examined by this force. Other products requiring examination include plants distributed from the U. S. Botanic Garden and those offered for interstate shipment by private individuals in the District of Columbia. Material offered for examination is frequently found to be infested or infected, necessitating fumigation or sterilization.

TABLE 8.—Summary of plants and plant products offered for inspection in the District of Columbia, 1926

Material inspected	Foreign	Domestic	Disinfected	Number infested with insects <sup>1</sup>	Number infested with diseases
Number of lots of plants or plant products (departmental).....	5, 557	7, 123	9, 097	819	79
Number of shipments of plants under regulation 14, quarantine 37 (commercial).....	1, 229	-----	210	168	174
Number of shipments of plants under regulations 3 and 15, quarantine 37 (commercial).....	529	-----	337	17	9
Number of containers of domestic plants (mail, express and freight).....	-----	8, 512	-----	-----	-----
Shipments of plants made by U. S. Botanic Garden.....	-----	5, 702	-----	-----	-----
Shipments of plants by private individuals.....	-----	148	14	11	-----
Interceptions of plants and plant products referred to Washington <sup>2</sup> .....	1, 017	-----	267	27	-----

<sup>1</sup> This indicates the number of lots or shipments found to be infested, and not the number of species of insects collected. Some shipments were found to contain a dozen or more species of insects.

<sup>2</sup> These interceptions represent plants and plant products arriving by mail, without permit.

## INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN PORTO RICO FOR SHIPMENT TO THE MAINLAND

In order to meet the provisions of quarantine 58 (domestic), inspectors have been stationed in Porto Rico for the purpose of inspecting and certifying certain fruits and vegetables for shipment to the mainland. Offices have been established for this work in San Juan and Mayaguez. As a basis for the issuance of certificates, fruits and vegetables offered for shipment to the mainland are inspected in the field and later in the packing houses. During the period under review, in excess of 5,000 certificates were issued, representing approximately 2,000,000 boxes, crates, and barrels of fruits and vegetables. As time permits, the inspectors engaged in this work cooperate with officials of the Porto Rican Department of Agriculture and Labor in the inspection of foreign vessels arriving at San Juan and Mayaguez.

## INSPECTION OF PLANT INTRODUCTION GARDENS

All plants for distribution from the plant introduction gardens of this department are required to be inspected

and certified prior to shipment. This work is performed for the most part by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board. Cooperative arrangements, however, have been made with officials

TABLE 9.—Summary of plants and seeds examined for distribution from plant-propagating stations of the department, 1926

	Plants	Packets of seeds	Budsticks and cuttings	Roots and tubers	Total
Bell, Md.....	41, 848	5	963	-----	42, 816
Chico, Calif.....	23, 880	157	5, 869	50	29, 956
Miami, Fla.....	250	2	325	-----	577
Bellingham, Wash.....	-----	-----	10	-----	10
Savannah, Ga.....	7, 404	-----	32	-----	7, 436
District of Columbia.....	4, 298	22, 520	5, 561	33, 783	66, 162
Chapman Field, Fla.....	2, 686	18	89	-----	2, 793
Mandan, N. Dak.....	161, 000	-----	-----	-----	161, 000
Total.....	241, 366	22, 702	12, 849	33, 833	310, 750

of the States of California and North Dakota for the purpose of examining

and certifying plants for distribution from the gardens at Chico and Mandan. This arrangement effects quite a saving to the board in the matter of transportation. Table 9 indicates the number of plants, etc., inspected and certified prior to distribution from these gardens.

### RECORDS OF IMPORTS OF RESTRICTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Under various foreign quarantines certain plants and plant products are restricted as to entry and made subject to inspection and, if necessary, disinfection, for the purpose of excluding various plant diseases and insect pests. Among these restricted plants and plant products are nursery stock, plants, and seeds for propagation, fruits and vegetables, grains from certain countries, broomcorn, and cotton, cotton waste, cotton wrappings, and cottonseed prod-

ucts. The records of the importations of these articles are indicated in the following discussion and tables.

### IMPORTATIONS OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS, AND SEEDS<sup>1</sup>

The importations recorded in Tables 10, 11, 12, and 13 are entered under regulation 3 of quarantine 37, under permits which are made continuing and unlimited as to the quantity which may be imported. The restrictions under this regulation are intended merely to afford opportunity to inspect, and, if necessary, safeguard the products as they are so entered. In the case of Table 10, the entries made in the preceding year are also listed for the purpose of comparison, and in Table 12 the bulb entries of the last seven years are brought together to show the fluctuation in the entry of different classes of bulbs.

TABLE 10.—*Importation of fruit, rose, and nut stocks, cuttings, and cions, under quarantine No. 37, year ended June 30, 1926*

[Figures indicate number of plants]

Kind of stocks, cuttings, and cions	Argentina	Bulgaria	Canada	Czechoslovakia	England	France	Germany	Holland	Ireland
Apple.....	-----	-----	2,072	21	-----	4,301,800	513	356,000	-----
Cherry.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	6,104,800	200	36,500	-----
Grape.....	20	3,800	59	-----	-----	1,820	445	-----	-----
Nectarine.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peach.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pear.....	-----	-----	95	9	-----	3,776,600	1,000	40,000	-----
Plum.....	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	1,823,700	1,088	6,500	-----
Quince.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	862,200	200	21,000	-----
Rose.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,994,900	1,816,250	4,100	4,805,470	136,000
Nut.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35,500	100	-----	-----
Total.....	20	3,800	2,226	33	3,995,002	18,722,670	7,646	5,265,470	136,000

Kind of stocks, cuttings, and cions	Italy	Norway	Portugal	Scotland	Spain	Switzerland	Yugoslavia	Total	
								1925-26	1924-25
Apple.....	266,000	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,926,409	5,608,646
Cherry.....	170,000	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,311,516	8,532,655
Fig.....	7	-----	-----	-----	3	12	11	33	200
Grape.....	3,702	-----	111	-----	24	-----	-----	9,981	2,905
Nectarine.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	-----
Peach.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	-----
Pear.....	40,000	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,857,707	3,321,635
Plum.....	72,529	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,903,820	2,271,314
Quince.....	6,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	889,400	963,650
Rose.....	28,200	-----	-----	60,000	-----	-----	-----	10,844,320	8,298,524
Nut.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35,600	34,786
Total.....	586,438	6	115	60,000	27	12	11	28,779,476	29,034,720

<sup>1</sup> Except as restricted by specific quarantines, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, and plant products imported solely for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes are not restricted as to entry, and the taking out of permits for such articles is not required. No record is therefore kept by the Federal Horticultural Board of the entry of such articles.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 405 olive cuttings.

TABLE 11.—*Importation of bulbs under Regulation 3 of Quarantine 37, year ended June 30, 1926*

[Figures indicate number of bulbs]

Bulbs	South Africa	Austria	Azores	Belgium	Bermuda	Canada	China	Denmark	England	France	Germany	Greece
Chionodoxa.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	976	10	—	—
Crocus.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	15	9,467	150	40	—
Eranthis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	—	—	—
Fritillaria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	30	—
Galanthus.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	1,737	—	134	—
Hyacinth.....	4	20	—	—	—	298	—	2	133	785, 115	23	—
Ixia.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824	—	—	—
Lily.....	—	—	8, 520	—	724, 580	22	—	2	10, 346	535, 098	12, 759	—
Lily of the Valley.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548	—	19, 749, 783	—
Muscari.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2, 817	—	—	—
Narcissus <sup>1</sup> .....	10	—	—	—	—	191	1, 608, 903	173	1, 142, 339	81, 365, 855	284	—
Scilla.....	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	34, 420	30	40	3
Tulip.....	15	36	—	56	—	183	—	961	5, 304	62, 300	44	—
Total.....	34	56	8, 520	56	724, 580	735	1, 608, 903	1, 160	1, 209, 532	82, 748, 558	19, 763, 137	3

Bulbs	Holland	India	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Korea	Palestine	Philippine Islands	Portugal	Rumania	Scotland	Sweden	Wales	Total
Chionodoxa.....	838, 651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	839, 637
Crocus.....	10, 889, 251	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	10, 898, 968
Eranthis.....	213, 802	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214, 173
Fritillaria.....	209, 155	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	209, 543
Galanthus.....	1, 126, 425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	1, 128, 335
Hyacinth.....	22, 896, 960	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23, 682, 560
Ixia.....	544, 451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	545, 278
Lily.....	204, 288	14	53	20, 107	14, 514, 363	6	—	913	7	4	2	6	—	16, 031, 090
Lily of the Valley.....	793, 430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	20, 543, 785
Muscari.....	1, 401, 752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1, 404, 573
Narcissus <sup>1</sup> .....	58, 257, 582	—	617	586	6, 200	—	—	—	—	6	173	1, 280	—	142, 384, 199
Scilla.....	1, 978, 242	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2, 012, 750
Tulip.....	106, 780, 458	—	—	95	—	—	11	—	—	39	22	—	48	106, 849, 572
Total.....	206, 134, 447	14	694	20, 802	14, 520, 563	6	11	913	7	49	225	30	1, 428	326, 744, 463

<sup>1</sup> Importations practically completed in fall of 1925, prior to restrictions beginning 1926.TABLE 12.—*Summary of bulb importations, Regulation 3, Quarantine 37, for the years 1919-20 to 1925-26*

Bulbs	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Chionodoxa <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	339, 766	465, 422	839, 637
Crocus.....	3, 977, 892	5, 514, 805	6, 319, 082	8, 286, 500	10, 815, 920	10, 624, 670	10, 898, 968
Eranthis <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	93, 314	152, 737	214, 173
Fritillaria <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	92, 951	104, 483	209, 543
Galanthus <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	797, 381	895, 003	1, 128, 335
Hyacinth.....	16, 375, 494	22, 568, 891	24, 808, 236	29, 142, 797	32, 197, 740	27, 947, 261	23, 682, 560
Ixia <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	335, 158	371, 983	545, 278
Lily.....	14, 538, 836	22, 490, 533	8, 219, 460	9, 145, 630	9, 690, 486	11, 207, 559	16, 031, 090
Lily of the Valley.....	9, 964, 847	3, 606, 746	14, 951, 170	19, 603, 092	17, 568, 835	18, 980, 311	20, 543, 785
Muscari <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	612, 329	906, 259	1, 404, 573
Narcissus.....	56, 032, 918	77, 956, 195	77, 270, 548	77, 193, 281	92, 659, 666	106, 314, 049	142, 384, 199
Scilla <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	994, 762	1, 742, 514	2, 012, 750
Tulip.....	49, 972, 184	55, 075, 343	64, 846, 940	76, 719, 116	92, 539, 157	96, 290, 452	106, 849, 572
Unclassified.....	1, 653, 790	4, 756, 369	70, 750	183, 900	—	—	—
Total.....	152, 516, 061	191, 968, 882	196, 486, 186	220, 274, 316	258, 737, 465	276, 002, 753	326, 744, 463

<sup>1</sup> Imported under special permit from June 1, 1919 to January 1, 1923.



TABLE 13.—*Importation of tree seeds under Quarantine No. 37, year ended June 30, 1926*<sup>1</sup>

[Figures indicate number of pounds]

Country of origin	Apple	Cherry	Fig	Mango	Musa	Nut and palm	Onion sets	Ornamental and tree	Persimmon	Prunus	Pyrus	Quince	Rose	Strawberry	Vitis	Total
Africa.....								4								4
Australia.....						7,175		77								7,252
Austria.....	10	2,110				155	16	9,533		1,911	351		5			14,091
Brazil.....						1,750		4								1,754
Canada.....								1,379								1,379
Canary Islands.....						30	120	2								152
Ceylon.....						750										750
Chile.....								463								463
China.....						115	5	4,114	68	158	707					5,167
Cuba.....						4,179		32								4,211
Czechoslovakia.....								2,578			44					2,622
Denmark.....							41	466								507
England.....						4,500		46								4,546
France.....	19,329	3,386	5			351		4,725		297	616	6	7	2		28,724
Germany.....								1,414		9			16			1,439
Greece.....								11								11
Holland.....		10						48								58
Hungary.....								17								17
India.....						36		46								82
Italy.....						16		1,598		143						1,757
Japan.....		75				1,104		10,638	104	472	4,024	272	739		22	17,450
Korea.....								10								10
Mexico.....				5	40			49								94
New Zealand.....								30								30
Persia.....												154				154
Poland.....								387		12						399
Russia.....								195								195
Scotland.....								288								288
Sweden.....								249								249
Switzerland.....							20									20
Trinidad, British West Indies.....						780										780
Yugoslavia.....							4,480									4,480
Total.....	19,339	5,581	5	5	40	20,941	4,682	38,403	172	3,002	5,742	437	762	2	22	99,135
1924-25.....	15,173	5,367				5,690		41,118	127	2,245	4,300	3,087	241	5		2140,969

<sup>1</sup> About 400 packages of miscellaneous seeds, kinds and quantities not specified, were received by mail at the inspection house and after inspection forwarded to the consignees (not included in above table).<sup>2</sup> This total includes 63,613 pounds avocado seed and 3 pounds raspberry seed.TABLE 14.—*Distribution by States of bulbs, nursery stock, and seeds imported under Regulation 3 of Quarantine 37, year ended June 30, 1926*

State	Stocks, cuttings, and cions (number)				Seeds (pounds)					
	Bulbs (cases)	Fruit	Rose	Nut	Fruit	Nut and palm	Onion sets	Ornamental and tree	Rose	Total
Alabama.....	500	110,000			81	16		359	10	466
Alaska.....	3									
Arizona.....	76							5		5
Arkansas.....	301	75,000								
California.....	9,312	809,886	3,500		375	317	5	1,171		1,868
Colorado.....	1,022	1,000	65,500					10		10
Connecticut.....	5,473	1,899,500	1,464,450		224	377		397	15	1,013
Delaware.....	365	63,000								
District of Columbia.....	1,166	19			20	30		2		52
Florida.....	1,488	12,500	10,000		35	5,055		351		5,441
Georgia.....	1,190	69,000			149	411		4,432	79	5,071
Idaho.....	102	3,800								
Illinois.....	38,400	139,519	1,740,875		119	1,266		4,088	2	5,475
Indiana.....	2,411	477,000	653,650				41	1		42
Iowa.....	2,341	3,049,300	373,725	2,000	2,828	40		448	1	3,317
Kansas.....	823	343,000			12,032			1,127		13,159

TABLE 14.—*Distribution by States of bulbs, nursery stock, and seeds imported under Regulation 3 of Quarantine 37, year ended June 30, 1926—Continued*

State	Stocks, cuttings, and cions (number)				Seeds (pounds)					
	Bulbs (cases)	Fruit	Rose	Nut	Fruit	Nut and palm	Onion sets	Orna- men- tal and tree	Rose	Total
Kentucky.....	1, 296		10, 000					2		2
Louisiana.....	630					11		24		35
Maine.....	579	10						55		55
Maryland.....	1, 810	339, 000	33, 900		100					100
Massachusetts.....	9, 231	7, 510	103, 600		28	112		736		876
Michigan.....	7, 331	592, 000	153, 200		6	5		141	4	156
Minnesota.....	2, 987		10, 000		11			456		467
Mississippi.....	312							3		3
Missouri.....	3, 267	375, 500			3, 307	7		55		3, 369
Montana.....	282									
Nebraska.....	780	20, 000						17		17
Nevada.....	3									
New Hampshire.....	339							363		363
New Jersey.....	11, 564	23, 500	1, 110, 509		64	7, 576		471	185	8, 296
New Mexico.....	60									
New York.....	86, 801	6, 938, 641	3, 220, 636	22, 500	2, 861	2, 718	4, 496	5, 624	237	15, 936
North Carolina.....	736	238, 000			1			895		894
North Dakota.....	201							16		16
Ohio.....	11, 791	703, 350	1, 372, 025	10, 000	63	279		612	50	1, 004
Oklahoma.....	544									
Oregon.....	2, 339	222, 000	10, 000		486	4		486	5	981
Pennsylvania.....	26, 822	761, 742	377, 750	1, 100	8, 522	2, 424		12, 413	131	23, 490
Rhode Island.....	1, 774	6, 000				5		89		94
South Carolina.....	257									
South Dakota.....	131		9, 000		6					6
Tennessee.....	1, 163	208, 000	28, 500					38		38
Texas.....	2, 388	244, 000	21, 000		1	134	120	1, 928		2, 183
Utah.....	353	108, 000	6, 000							
Vermont.....	369							100		100
Virginia.....	2, 362	59	10, 000		8	20		50	5	83
Washington.....	3, 354	59, 120	1, 000		3, 028	63		1, 233	38	4, 362
West Virginia.....	578									
Wisconsin.....	3, 645		38, 100			23		203		226
Wyoming.....	35							2		2
Exported by permittee.....	383		18, 000			60		2		62
Total.....	251, 530	17, 898, 956	10, 844, 920	35, 600	34, 347	20, 941	4, 682	38, 403	762	99, 135
1924-25.....	199, 522	20, 701, 410	8, 298, 524	34, 786	93, 920	5, 690		41, 118	241	140, 969

The record of entry under special permits issued under the provisions of regulation 14 of quarantine 37 for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock and to meet other technical and educational needs is given in Table 15.

During the year, 1,445 such permits were issued, authorizing the entry of 80,982,954 plants and bulbs; a total of 6,021,508 plants and bulbs was imported under 1,200 of these permits. Upward of 70,000,000 of the plants authorized entry represented restricted bulbs for propagation, the entry of

which was not made until after the close of the fiscal year concerned in this report, and will therefore appear in the report for the following fiscal year. A summary of permits issued during the entire period of the quarantine to date is given in Table 16. The number of varieties considered has now reached a total of 32,292, of which 30,465 have been approved for entry. In addition to the tables mentioned, there has been prepared a table (Table 18) showing the distribution of the imported special-permit material by States.

TABLE 15.—*Special-permit importations, 1926, with combined totals for the period 1920-1926*

Class of plants	Fiscal year 1926				Totals, 1920-1926			
	Permits issued		Permits imported		Permits issued		Permits imported	
	Num- ber	Quantity	Num- ber	Quantity	Num- ber	Quantity	Num- ber	Quantity
Gladioli.....	152	2, 441, 142	136	1, 880, 054	921	39, 766, 834	723	25, 598, 298
Dahlias.....	48	2, 845	42	2, 216	390	32, 460	311	21, 213
Iris, rhizomatous.....	155	55, 481	165	21, 797	844	218, 129	714	109, 985
Iris, bulbous.....	164	5, 290, 729	161	2, 453, 408	754	26, 536, 763	566	16, 898, 011
Other bulbs, rhizomes, and roots.....	217	1, 913, 860	193	948, 883	826	9, 560, 159	602	4, 583, 225
Peonies.....	121	127, 972	111	108, 743	737	1, 245, 927	567	583, 380
Roses.....	168	36, 369	154	28, 556	675	151, 446	577	110, 997
Orchids.....	163	27, 584	146	20, 372	750	131, 679	636	95, 140
Ornamentals.....	240	199, 302	213	169, 891	862	2, 752, 491	668	1, 726, 075
Herbaceous plants.....	160	417, 853	147	386, 462	784	4, 476, 733	603	2, 747, 850
Fruit trees and small fruits.....	36	1, 414	26	1, 126	77	7, 523	43	2, 030
Narcissi.....	156	70, 468, 403	0	0	156	70, 468, 403	0	0
Total.....		80, 982, 954		6, 021, 508		155, 348, 547		52, 476, 204

TABLE 16.—*Special-permit importations, yearly totals, 1920-1926*

Fiscal year	Permits issued		Permits imported	
	Number	Quantity	Number	Quantity
1920.....	311	10, 752, 844	171	3, 484, 195
1921.....	622	13, 965, 013	411	8, 132, 634
1922.....	750	9, 573, 199	518	3, 344, 026
1923.....	897	15, 175, 003	719	10, 357, 406
1924.....	1, 107	15, 381, 621	862	12, 561, 306
1925.....	1, 235	9, 517, 913	1, 087	8, 575, 129
1926.....	1, 445	80, 982, 954	1, 200	6, 021, 508
Total.....	6, 367	155, 348, 547	4, 968	52, 476, 204

TABLE 17.—*Special-permit material: Number of different varieties of plants requested and approved for fiscal years 1920-1926*

Class of plants	Requested	Approved	Percentage approved
Gladioli.....	1, 152	1, 034	89. 76+
Dahlias.....	2, 437	2, 316	95. 03+
Iris, rhizomatous.....	1, 999	1, 888	94. 45+
Iris, bulbous.....	420	419	99. 76+
Other bulbs, rhizomes, and roots.....	2, 183	2, 147	98. 35+
Peonies.....	1, 686	1, 453	86. 18+
Roses.....	2, 984	2, 663	89. 24+
Orchids.....	6, 340	6, 302	99. 40+
Ornamentals.....	8, 243	7, 568	91. 81+
Herbaceous plants.....	4, 153	3, 993	96. 15+
Small fruits and fruit trees.....	205	192	93. 66+
Narcissi.....	490	490	100. 00
Total.....	32, 292	30, 465	94. 34



TABLE 18.—*Distribution of special-permit material by States for fiscal years 1920-1926*

State	Gladioli	Dahlias	Rhizomatous iris	Bulbous iris	Peonies	Roses	Orchids	Ornaments, etc.	Totals
Alabama.....	14,985	0	0	15,980	0	174	0	0	31,139
Arizona.....	4	14	0	0	0	0	14	2,174	2,206
Arkansas.....	0	0	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	18,000
California.....	1,782,600	3,754	23,806	9,327,415	2,158	19,445	27,410	1,577,879	12,764,467
Colorado.....	15,755	0	0	27,990	0	0	1,038	5,170	49,953
Connecticut.....	10,791	624	837	22,745	104	31,240	6	132,170	198,517
Delaware.....	0	0	22	700	16	0	64	5,195	5,997
District of Columbia.....	500	108	59	127	0	213	74	226	1,307
Florida.....	47,510	0	0	331,370	0	21	0	277,081	655,982
Georgia.....	5,000	12	0	100,710	0	0	0	2,910	108,632
Idaho.....	39	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,039
Illinois.....	3,205,804	85	11,811	841,390	39,518	9,691	495	215,193	4,323,987
Indiana.....	2,365,273	186	1,859	502,398	3,645	2,169	135	29,378	2,905,043
Iowa.....	77,859	0	0	10,000	23,057	0	0	13,946	124,862
Kansas.....	0	5	1,583	0	1,096	0	0	373	3,057
Kentucky.....	0	267	0	51,200	0	0	415	0	51,882
Louisiana.....	2,500	116	0	21,750	0	0	766	290	25,382
Maine.....	350	0	13	0	262	0	0	446	1,071
Maryland.....	23,057	302	128	101,000	18,889	560	254	8,524	152,154
Massachusetts.....	3,433,804	742	3,064	480,560	6,216	1,854	13,342	406,724	4,345,808
Michigan.....	11,650,051	2,519	2,925	495,822	72,307	290	86	456,858	12,680,838
Minnesota.....	81,231	44	964	0	7,406	160	366	34,860	125,031
Mississippi.....	6,500	0	9	49,776	0	0	0	27	56,312
Missouri.....	2,450	99	292	86,711	991	0	3,440	19,396	113,379
Montana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Nebraska.....	0	276	0	0	14	0	0	351	641
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	40,021	7	0	11,500	0	0	0	1,133	52,711
New Jersey.....	97,450	3,788	9,931	834,219	38,364	28,940	21,124	2,275,702	3,309,518
New Mexico.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York.....	1,768,838	2,516	27,215	1,166,289	182,544	4,272	17,312	2,406,746	5,575,732
North Carolina.....	3,975	82	0	116,990	0	0	0	24	121,071
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Ohio.....	473,488	1,659	16,457	40,940	117,749	3,986	127	738,492	1,392,898
Oklahoma.....	510	0	0	14,000	0	0	0	198	14,708
Oregon.....	38,964	1,012	1,408	220,533	2,650	1,140	0	35,473	301,180
Pennsylvania.....	352,785	1,365	2,454	152,393	50,354	3,653	7,495	241,329	811,828
Rhode Island.....	710	1,053	1,557	86,190	5,209	313	157	25,251	120,440
South Carolina.....	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
South Dakota.....	490	0	11	0	2,426	1,527	0	536	4,960
Tennessee.....	0	202	361	151,653	222	0	0	3,400	155,838
Texas.....	2,000	1	50	653,031	0	290	6	28,451	683,247
Utah.....	0	0	0	11,500	0	0	0	4,747	16,247
Vermont.....	3,984	0	36	8,010	2,245	0	0	1,467	15,742
Virginia.....	16,000	0	2	528,604	1,196	0	0	41,266	587,068
Washington.....	20,142	319	2,656	272,565	3,453	624	0	19,332	319,121
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	36	4,036
Wisconsin.....	53,408	56	445	107,950	1,782	495	1,014	46,316	211,466
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	25,598,298	21,213	109,985	16,898,011	583,380	110,997	95,140	9,059,180	52,476,204

In addition to the foregoing, there were imported from Canada, under regulation 15, quarantine 37, 128,336 bulbs, plants, trees, or cuttings.

#### IMPORTATIONS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Tables 19 to 22 indicate, respectively, the importations of cotton, cotton waste, bagging, cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed products during the year. The actual number of bales of

cotton, cotton waste, and bagging is indicated, but inasmuch as bales vary in size, they are referred to as running bales.

In addition to the commercial importations indicated below, the board supervised the entry and disinfection of 877 cotton samples imported by freight or express, 55 cotton waste samples imported by freight or express, and 17,852 cotton and cotton waste samples imported by parcel post.

TABLE 19.—*Importation of ginned cotton, by country of growth and port of entry, 1925-26*

[Running bales]

Country	Black Rock	Boston	Buffalo	Calexico	El Paso	Fabens	Galveston	Houston	Island Pond	Malone	Newport	New York
Argentina.....												1
British West Indies.....												865
China.....		3,385										4,696
Dominican Republic.....												174
Dutch East Indies.....		814										1,115
Dutch Guiana.....												147
Ecuador.....		18										167
Egypt.....		141,627										21,100
Haiti.....												1,121
India.....		12,352										13,805
Mexico.....				78,535	1,104	3,544						6,162
Paraguay.....												25
Peru.....		2,430										82,061
Porto Rico.....												2,417
Uganda.....		10										
United States.....	44	4,026	176				127	88	27	89	869	705
Venezuela.....												132
Unknown.....		144										
Total.....	44	164,806	176	78,535	1,104	3,544	127	88	27	89	869	134,693

Country	Niagara Falls	Norfolk	Nyando	Philadelphia	Portland	Richford	Rouses Point	St. Albans	San Francisco	Seattle	Vanceboro	Yuma	Total
Argentina.....													1
British West Indies.....													865
China.....					573				10,771	3,579			23,004
Dominican Republic.....													174
Dutch East Indies.....													1,929
Dutch Guiana.....													147
Ecuador.....													185
Egypt.....													162,727
Haiti.....													1,121
India.....					250				1,025	100			27,532
Mexico.....									567			24	189,936
Paraguay.....													25
Peru.....													84,491
Porto Rico.....													2,417
Uganda.....													10
United States.....	235	210	176	63		2	57	1,489			566		8,949
Venezuela.....													132
Unknown.....													144
Total.....	235	210	176	63	823	2	57	1,489	12,363	3,679	566	24	2403,789

<sup>1</sup> Includes unginned cotton from the Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico, in the equivalent of 24 bales of 500 pounds each.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,336 bales of linters.

TABLE 20.—*Importation of cotton waste, by country of origin and port of entry, 1925-26*

[Running bales]

Country	Balti- more	Boston	Charles- ton	Detroit	Galves- ton	New Or- leans	New- port	New York	Niag- ara Falls	Nor- folk
Belgium.....		359				99		717		
Brazil.....		28								
Canada.....		3,235		50			665	7	16	
Ceylon.....								52		
Chile.....								1		
China.....		151						1		
England.....	78	3,695	1,222			850		2,042		1,075
France.....		386	40					1,622		
Germany.....		651			45	4		2,171		
Holland.....		2,162						665		
India.....		211						6,712		
Italy.....		262						2,451		
Japan.....		100						801		
Mexico.....								1,030		
Scotland.....								78		
Spain.....								98		
Switzerland.....		2,988						1,011		
United States.....			3	38						
Total.....	78	14,228	1,265	88	45	957	665	19,459	16	1,075

Country	Phila- del- phia	Port Huron	Port- land	Rouses Point	St. Albans	San Fran- cisco	Savan- nah	Seattle	Total
Belgium.....	686								1,861
Brazil.....									28
Canada.....		26		79	37				4,115
Ceylon.....	298								350
Chile.....									1
China.....	18								669
England.....	3,525					294		205	12,540
France.....	792						53		2,844
Germany.....	2,452								5,323
Holland.....	1,348								4,175
India.....	3,506								10,429
Italy.....	2,637								5,350
Japan.....	395		55			4,423		6,027	11,801
Mexico.....									1,030
Scotland.....									78
Spain.....	137								235
Switzerland.....	886								4,885
United States.....									41
Total.....	16,680	26	55	79	37	4,717	53	6,232	65,755



TABLE 21.—*Importation of bagging, by country of origin and port of entry, 1925-26*  
[Running bales]

Country	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Charleston	Detroit	Galveston	Houston	New Orleans	New York	Norfolk	Philadelphia	Port Huron	San Francisco	Savannah	Total
Algeria											238				238
Argentina									100						100
Australia													15		15
Austria								1,025	704	380				421	2,530
Belgium	3,046	2,521		1,258				3,231	7,392	4,199	995		568	838	24,048
Canada		259	1		4,267				1,825	240	360	2,151			9,103
China														4	4
Cuba								517	407						924
Denmark								6,084	23,710	500					30,294
Egypt									994						994
England	2,128	4,172		1,654		293	5,211	13,803	9,459	13,685	5,599		2,886		53,890
France	1,027	461		883			1	5,577	10,572	1,627	2,542			361	23,051
Germany	3,116	2,278		1,330			31	10,118	20,723	2,723	1,706		469	1,219	43,713
Holland	716	3,032		1,791				8,380	9,009	7,017	1,721			1,057	32,723
Hungary											291				291
India									296		1,183				1,479
Ireland									850		32				882
Italy							2,278	3,418	8,955		878				15,529
Japan													537		537
Latvia		1							843		216				1,060
Lithuania									33						33
Malta									15						15
Norway			57						988						1,045
Philippine Islands									59						59
Scotland	683	2,756					602	198	4,073	161	1,850				10,323
Spain								726	4,964		265				5,955
Sweden		1,048						957	1,054		56				3,115
Switzerland		1,360		902					1,260	3,135	94				6,751
Turkey									287						287
Wales									261		57				360
Unknown	42										1				1
Total	10,758	17,945	1	7,818	4,267	293	8,123	54,034	108,833	33,667	18,084	2,151	1,593	6,782	274,349

TABLE 22.—*Importation of cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed products, 1925-26*  
[Tons]

Port	Cottonseed	Seed cotton	Cottonseed cake	Cottonseed meal
Boston				
Calexico	1 43,293		3	51
Nogales				291
Yuma			1 18	
Total	43,293	18	3	342

<sup>1</sup> Entry of cottonseed and seed cotton grown in the Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico, is allowed under permit.

## IMPORTATIONS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Tables 23 and 24 indicate, respectively, the fruits and vegetables imported during the fiscal year by countries of origin and by ports of entry.

TABLE 23.—*Fruits and vegetables imported, year ended June 30, 1926, by countries of origin*

[Quarantine '56 unless otherwise designated]

Kind	Country and quantity	Total
Apricot.....pounds..	Argentina, 8,500; Chile, 130.....	8,630
Artichoke.....do.....	Chile, 23,614.....	23,614
Asparagus.....do.....	Argentina, 43,487; Chile, 2,148.....	45,635
Avocado.....do.....	Colombia (Santa Marta district), 13,750; Cuba, 4,945,709; Dominica, British West Indies, 1,670; Dominican Republic, 12; Mexico (seeds removed), 56,635.....	5,017,776
Ayale (Crescentia sp.), pounds.....	Mexico, 400.....	400
Banana.....bunches..	Canal Zone, 641,738; Colombia, 2,917,269; Costa Rica, 5,391,130; Cuba, 3,195,675; Dominica, British West Indies, 1; Dominican Republic, 69; Grenada, British West Indies, 640; Guatemala, 5,848,328; Honduras, 15,322,665; British Honduras, 280,800; Jamaica, 14,645,310; Mexico, 3,590,600; Nicaragua, 3,082,947; Panama, 3,948,829; St. Lucia, British West Indies, 5,930.....	58,871,931
Bean (green):		
Faba.....pounds..	Chile, 11,203; Mexico, 56.....	11,259
Lima.....do.....	Cuba, 1,229,412; Mexico, 2,575.....	1,231,987
String.....do.....	Cuba, 90,148; Mexico, 413,096.....	503,244
Beet.....do.....	Bermuda, 739,389; Mexico, 257,457.....	996,846
Berry (Rubus).....do.....	Mexico, 972.....	972
Burdock.....do.....	Japan, 1,695.....	1,695
Cabbage.....do.....	Bermuda, 1,875; Cuba, 523,720; Denmark, 2,572,575; Holland, 11,566,380; Mexico, 34,127.....	14,698,677
Cacao bean pod.....do.....	Trinidad, British West Indies, 380; Venezuela, 300.....	680
Carrot.....do.....	Bermuda, 2,285,079; Mexico, 383,212.....	2,668,291
Cassava.....do.....	China, 300; Cuba, 306,648; Dominican Republic, 1,788.....	308,736
Cauliflower.....do.....	Cuba, 540; Holland, 31,710; Mexico, 11,307.....	43,557
Celery.....do.....	Bermuda, 2,270,056; Denmark, 10; Mexico, 1,373.....	2,271,439
Chayote.....do.....	Cuba, 23,615; Dominican Republic, 3,768; Mexico, 1,845.....	31,228
Cherry:		
Fresh.....do.....	Chile, 23,438.....	23,438
Dried (sour).....do.....	Austria, 16,550; Czechoslovakia, 27,913; Italy, 940,883; Yugoslavia, 258,444.....	1,243,790
Cipollino.....do.....	Italy, 1,903,609.....	1,903,609
Citrus medica.....packages..	Greece, 17; Italy, 10; Palestine, 3,521.....	3,548
Cloudberry.....pounds..	Norway, 1,113.....	1,113
Clover tops.....do.....	Mexico, 372.....	372
Crosnes.....do.....	Belgium, 7,070.....	7,070
Cucumber.....do.....	Bermuda, 9,630; Cuba, 460,569; England, 11; Mexico, 200,187; Virgin Islands, 68.....	670,465
Custard apple.....do.....	Chile, 200.....	200
Dasheen (includes colocasia, caladium, inhame, malanga, and taro), pounds.....	Azores, 313,591; China, 532,929; Cuba, 128,373; Dominican Republic, 776,762; Japan, 427,574; Mexico, 603; Panama, 875.....	2,180,707
Date.....pounds..	Tunis, 2,205.....	2,205
Eggplant.....do.....	Chile, 40; Cuba, 4,708,295; Haiti, 50; Mexico, 469,342; Virgin Islands, 590.....	5,178,317
Endive.....do.....	Belgium, 1,535,727; England, 9,952; France, 6,400.....	1,552,079
Fennel.....do.....	Bermuda, 2,676.....	2,676
Garbanzo.....do.....	Mexico, 15.....	15
Garlic.....do.....	Azores, 100; Chile, 221,755; Egypt, 14,000; France, 132; Italy, 596,890; Madeira Islands, 5; Mexico, 623,935; Spain, 40,933.....	1,497,750
Ginger (crude).....do.....	China, 384,406; Cuba, 848; Dominican Republic, 1,545; Jamaica, 1,475; Japan, 4,631.....	392,905
Grapefruit.....do.....	Bahamas, 10,260; Cuba, 14,453,125; Dominica, British West Indies, 4,200; Jamaica, 19,520.....	14,487,105
Grape:		
Fresh (not hothouse), pounds.....	Argentina, 2,150,700; Chile, 458,274; Mexico, 5,935.....	2,614,909
Hothouse.....pounds..	Belgium, 349,123; England, 3,400; France, 375.....	352,898
Processed.....do.....	Italy, 5,793,649.....	5,793,649
Waste.....do.....	Italy, 7,163.....	7,163
Horse-radish.....do.....	Czechoslovakia, 27,518; Denmark, 50; Germany, 2,029,029; Sweden, 500.....	2,057,097
Husk tomato.....do.....	Mexico, 35,743.....	35,743
Kale.....do.....	Bermuda, 678,140.....	678,140
Kohl-rabi.....do.....	Bermuda, 331; Mexico, 74.....	405
Kudzu.....do.....	China, 116,236.....	116,236
Lemon.....crates.....	Algeria, 100; Italy, 1,307,201; Jamaica, 19; Mexico, 14; Spain, 4,071.....	1,311,405
Lettuce.....pounds..	Bermuda, 67,481; Mexico, 1,115,819.....	1,183,300
Lily bulb (edible).....do.....	China, 13,807; Japan, 300.....	14,107
Lime (sour).....do.....	Antigua, British West Indies, 1,950; Canal Zone, 85; Costa Rica, 4,280; Dominica, British West Indies, 3,295,931; Dominican Republic, 561; Italy, 12; Jamaica, 234,758; Mexico, 1,268,993; St. Kitts, British West Indies, 1,500; St. Lucia, British West Indies, 102,290.....	4,910,360
Mangosteen.....pieces..	Guatemala, 38.....	38

TABLE 23.—*Fruits and vegetables imported, year ended June 30, 1926, by countries of origin—Continued*

Kind	Country and quantity	Total
Melon.....pounds..	Argentina, 977,554; Chile, 379,368; France, 150; Italy, 148,408; Mexico, 5,991,397; Spain, 131,674.	7,628,551
Mint.....do....	Bermuda, 2,988; Mexico, 439	3,427
Mustard.....do....	Bermuda, 765; Mexico, 25,019	25,784
Nectarine.....do....	Belgium, 289; Chile, 2,060	2,349
Okra.....do....	Cuba, 892,398; Mexico, 36,306	928,704
Onion.....do....	Antigua, British West Indies, 3,800; Argentina, 418,232; Australia, 142,871; Azores, 135; Bermuda, 536,743; Chile, 1,302,631; Cuba, 58,800; Dominica, British West Indies, 2,600; Egypt, 32,801,377; France, 4,488; Greece, 50; Holland, 108,133; Hungary, 128,608; Italy, 1,484,335; Mexico, 1,510,236; Montserrat, British West Indies, 28,120; Spain, 82,713,375; Virgin Islands, 32,080.	121,276,614
Orange:		
Under quarantine 56, pounds.	Cuba, 120,862; Dominica, British West Indies, 140; Jamaica, 29,020.	150,022
Mandarin (quarantine 28), bundles.	Japan, 50,750	50,750
Pachyrhizus.....pounds..	China, 39,275	39,275
Parsley.....do....	Bermuda, 1,492,525; Mexico, 22,082	1,514,607
Parsnip.....do....	Bermuda, 740; Holland, 105,176; Mexico, 158	106,074
Partridge berry.....do....	Newfoundland, 2,050	2,050
Peach.....do....	Argentina, 80,066; Belgium, 1,654; Chile, 22,975	104,695
Pear.....do....	Argentina, 2,675; Chile, 700	3,375
Pea.....do....	Bermuda, 44; Chile, 4,151; Cuba, 310; Mexico, 9,090,141	9,094,646
Pepper.....do....	Bahamas, 195; Chile, 7,368; Cuba, 12,032,227; Dominican Republic, 425; Mexico, 5,349,951; Virgin Islands, 948.	17,391,114
Pigweed.....do....	Mexico, 228	228
Pineapple.....crates..	Azores, 11; Bahamas, 200; Brazil, 4; Costa Rica, 47,687; Cuba, 1,965,976; Dominica, British West Indies, 1; Dominican Republic, 3; Honduras, 1,385; Mexico, 34; Panama, 70.	2,015,371
Plantain.....bunches..	Canal Zone, 279; Costa Rica, 3; Cuba, 284,165; Dominican Republic, 10,490; Honduras, 129,439; British Honduras, 61,395; Mexico, 1,579; Panama, 8,217; St. Lucia, British West Indies, 8.	495,575
Plum.....pounds..	Argentina, 10,822; Chile, 6,598	17,420
Potato:		
Under quarantine 56, pounds.	Bermuda, 6,179,460	6,179,460
Under potato regulations (order of Dec. 22, 1913), pounds.	Cuba, 2,151,287; Mexico, 2,171,538	4,322,825
Prickly pear.....pounds..	Mexico, 3,960	3,960
Pumpkin.....do....	Cuba, 42,882; Dominican Republic, 113,684; Mexico, 19,616	176,182
Purslane.....do....	Mexico, 639	639
Radish.....do....	Bermuda, 204; Mexico, 33,360	33,564
Roselle.....do....	Mexico, 440	440
Salsify.....do....	Bermuda, 200	200
Sea onion.....do....	Denmark, 1,100	1,100
Sorrel.....do....	Bermuda, 392	392
Spinach.....do....	Mexico, 96,857	96,857
Squash.....do....	Bermuda, 240; Cuba, 460,289; Mexico, 73,789	534,318
Strawberry.....do....	Mexico, 1,185	1,185
Swiss chard.....do....	Bermuda, 1,085	1,085
Tamarind bean pod.....do....	Antigua, British West Indies, 26,619; Barbados, British West Indies, 150; Dominica, British West Indies, 4,938; Mexico, 98; St. Kitts, British West Indies, 423.	32,228
Tangerine.....do....	Argentina, 23,049	23,049
Thyme.....do....	Bermuda, 24; Dominican Republic, 22	46
Tomato.....do....	Argentina, 1,970; Bahamas, 4,932,821; Chile, 10,990; Cuba, 13,579,664; Dominica, British West Indies, 150; England, 47,066; Haiti, 964; Jamaica, 480; Mexico, 65,084,616; Virgin Islands, 194.	83,658,915
Turnip.....do....	Bermuda, 39,876; Mexico, 144,862	184,738
Udo.....do....	China, 650	650
Vaccinium (cranberry, etc.), pounds.	Finland, 3,750; Norway, 12,253; Sweden, 4,455	20,458
Water chestnut.....pounds..	China, 1,066,427	1,066,427
Water cress.....do....	Mexico, 2,570	2,570
Water-lily root.....do....	China, 89,322; Cuba, 1,024	90,346
Watermelon.....do....	Chile, 3,900; Cuba, 117,312; Dominica, British West Indies, 5; Mexico, 640,876.	762,093

<sup>1</sup> Prohibited importation from Mexico after June 24, 1926, at all border ports from El Paso east.



TABLE 24.—*Fruits and vegetables imported during year ended June 30, 1926, by ports of entry*

[Quarantine 56 unless otherwise designated]

Kind	Port and quantity	Total
Apricot.....pounds..	New York, 8,630 .....	8,630
Artichoke.....do.....	New York, 23,614 .....	23,614
Asparagus.....do.....	New York, 45,635 .....	45,635
Avocado.....do.....	Eagle Pass (seeds removed), 1,389; El Paso (seeds removed), 1,814; Key West, 1,078,924; Laredo (seeds removed), 53,432; New Orleans, 1,757,364; New York, 729,868; Tampa, 1,394,985.	5,017,776
Ayale (Crescentia sp.), pounds.	Nogales, 400 .....	400
Banana.....bunches..	Baltimore, 3,399,326; Boston, 3,907,088; Eagle Pass, 191; El Paso, 8,771; Galveston, 833,500; Jacksonville, 32,650; Key West, 47,032; Laredo, 108; Los Angeles, 451,649; Miami, 264,813; Mobile, 3,265,070; New Orleans, 22,861,211; New York, 17,653,746; Nogales, 30,595; Pensacola, 55,582; Philadelphia, 5,648,534; San Francisco, 53,719; Seattle, 500; Tampa, 357,846.	58,871,931
Bean (green):		
Faba.....pounds..	New York, 11,203; Nogales, 56 .....	11,259
Lima.....do.....	New York, 1,229,412; Nogales, 2,575 .....	1,231,987
String.....do.....	Brownsville, 346,454; Douglas, 3,120; Eagle Pass, 174; El Paso, 32,158; Laredo, 7,475; New York, 90,148; Nogales, 20,425; Tia Juana, 3,290.	503,244
Beet.....do.....	Calexico, 915; Douglas, 9,186; Eagle Pass, 808; El Paso, 231,394; New York, 739,389; Nogales, 15,154.	996,846
Berry (rubus).....do.....	Laredo, 972 .....	972
Burdock.....do.....	Seattle, 1,695 .....	1,695
Cabbage.....do.....	Calexico, 662; Douglas, 6,899; Eagle Pass, 41; Key West, 405,790; Laredo, 3,655; New Orleans, 28,845; New York, 14,227,965; Nogales, 22,870; Tampa, 1,950.	14,698,677
Cacao bean, pod.....do.....	New York, 680 .....	680
Carrot.....do.....	Calexico, 2,224; Douglas, 11,818; Eagle Pass, 736; El Paso, 347,699; New York, 2,285,079; Nogales, 20,735.	2,668,291
Cassava.....do.....	Chicago, 300; Key West, 53,815; New York, 209,336; Tampa, 45,285.	308,736
Califlower.....do.....	Douglas, 1,957; New York, 32,250; Nogales, 9,350 .....	43,557
Celery.....do.....	Douglas, 1,178; New York, 2,270,956; Nogales, 195; Philadelphia, 10.	2,271,439
Chayote.....do.....	El Paso, 1,525; Key West, 1,040; Laredo, 320; New Orleans, 20,735; New York, 6,398; Tampa, 1,210.	31,228
Cherry:		
Fresh.....do.....	New York, 23,438 .....	23,438
Dried (sour).....do.....	Boston, 121,232; New York, 973,435; Philadelphia, 149,123 .....	1,243,790
Cipollino.....do.....	Boston, 156,532; New York, 1,747,077 .....	1,903,609
Citrus medica.....packages..	Jacksonville, 1; New York, 3,362; Philadelphia, 170; Portland, 2; St. Louis, 10; Seattle, 1; Washington, D. C., 2.	3,548
Cloudberry.....pounds..	Los Angeles, 1,003; New York, 110 .....	1,113
Clover tops.....do.....	Douglas, 372 .....	372
Crosnes.....do.....	New York, 7,070 .....	7,070
Cucumber.....do.....	Brownsville, 300; Calexico, 1,346; Douglas, 1,302; El Paso, 210; Key West, 4,028; Laredo, 32; New Orleans, 1,890; New York, 459,915; Nogales, 196,997; Tampa, 4,445.	670,465
Custard apple.....do.....	New York, 200 .....	200
Dasheen (includes colocasia, caladium, inhame, malanga, and taro), pounds.	Boston, 8,000; Calexico, 603; Chicago, 2,100; Key West, 47,789; Los Angeles, 44,625; New York, 841,303; Portland, 8,000; Providence, 313,591; San Francisco, 600,935; Seattle, 240,258; Tacoma, 2,000; Tampa, 71,503.	2,180,707
Date.....pounds..	New York, 2,205 .....	2,205
Eggplant.....do.....	Calexico, 95; Douglas, 1,196; Key West, 39,205; Los Angeles, 29,182; New Orleans, 867,401; New York, 3,794,704; Nogales, 422,448; San Francisco, 16,421; Tampa, 7,665.	5,178,317
Endive.....do.....	New York, 1,552,079 .....	1,552,079
Fennel.....do.....	New York, 2,676 .....	2,676
Garbanzo.....do.....	Nogales, 15 .....	15
Garlic.....do.....	Boston, 12,850; Calexico, 40; Douglas, 3,064; Eagle Pass, 424; El Paso, 60,385; Laredo, 378,735; Los Angeles, 350; New Orleans, 150,572; New York, 886,399; Nogales, 4,823; Providence, 108.	1,497,750
Ginger (crude).....do.....	Boston, 6,760; Chicago, 500; Los Angeles, 6,100; New York, 39,552; San Francisco, 264,909; Seattle, 73,084; Tacoma, 2,000.	392,905
Grapefruit.....do.....	Boston, 336,000; Chicago, 2,333,624; Cincinnati, 1,185,730; New York, 8,705,301; Philadelphia, 560; St. Louis, 1,925,890.	14,487,105
Grape:		
Fresh (not hothouse), pounds.	Eagle Pass, 429; El Paso, 5,110; Laredo, 151; New York, 2,608,974; Nogales, 245 .....	2,614,409
Hothouse.....pounds..	New York, 352,898 .....	352,898
Processed.....do.....	Boston, 465,374; New York, 5,328,275 .....	5,793,649
Waste.....do.....	New York, 7,163 .....	7,163
Horse-radish.....do.....	New York, 1,874,959; Philadelphia, 181,466; San Francisco, 672 .....	2,057,097
Husk tomato.....do.....	Brownsville, 110; El Paso, 35,633 .....	35,743
Kale.....do.....	New York, 678,140 .....	678,140
Kohl-rabi.....do.....	Douglas, 48; Eagle Pass, 7; New York, 331; Nogales, 19 .....	405
Kudzu.....do.....	Boston, 1,870; Los Angeles, 4,800; New York, 11,000; San Francisco, 73,061; Seattle, 24,065; Tacoma, 900.	116,236

TABLE 24.—*Fruits and vegetables imported during year ended June 30, 1926, by ports of entry—Continued*

Kind	Port and quantity	Total
Lemon.....crates..	Boston, 36,173; New Orleans, 245,841; New York, 1,029,266; Nogales, 14; Philadelphia, 111.	1,311,405
Lettuce.....pounds..	Douglas, 11,532; Eagle Pass, 1,575; El Paso, 36,866; New York, 67,481; Nogales, 1,065,846.	1,183,300
Lily bulb (edible) ..do....	Boston, 1,589; Chicago, 560; San Francisco, 6,790; Seattle, 4,868; Portland, 300.	14,107
Lime (sour).....do....	Boston, 5,611; Del Rio, 45; Eagle Pass, 10,534; El Paso, 24,893; Laredo, 1,057,667; Los Angeles, 158,538; New Orleans, 147,562; New York, 3,488,182; Nogales, 8,764; Providence, 12; San Francisco, 8,552.	4,910,360
Mangosteen.....pieces..	New Orleans, 38.	38
Melon.....pounds..	Boston, 7,000; Douglas, 488; El Paso, 984; New York, 1,630,142; Nogales, 5,989,925; Providence, 12.	7,628,551
Mint.....do....	Calexico, 58; Douglas, 65; El Paso, 316; New York, 2,988.	3,427
Mustard.....do....	Calexico, 11,119; Douglas, 4,233; Eagle Pass, 6; El Paso, 1,634; New York, 765; Nogales, 8,007.	25,784
Nectarine.....do....	New York, 2,349.	2,349
Okra <sup>1</sup> .....do....	Brownsville, 35,949; Key West, 32,349; Laredo, 315; New Orleans, 561,909; New York, 278,430; Nogales, 42; Tampa, 19,710.	928,704
Onion.....do....	Boston, 11,934,074; Brownsville, 30,415; Calexico, 3,714; Douglas, 17,344; Eagle Pass, 1,407; El Paso, 222,423; Key West, 1,600; Laredo, 378,812; New Orleans, 2,147; New York, 107,664,936; Nogales, 856,121; Philadelphia, 19,800; Providence, 200; San Francisco, 67,508; Seattle, 75,363; Tampa, 750.	121,276,614
Orange:		
Under quarantine 56, pounds.	Boston, 2,240; Chicago, 76,620; New York, 70,602; Philadelphia, 560.	150,022
Mandarin (quarantine 28), bundles.	Seattle, 47,346; Tacoma, 3,404.	50,750
Pachyrhizus.....pounds..	Boston, 270; Los Angeles, 1,500; San Francisco, 37,505.	39,275
Parsley.....do....	Douglas, 577; Eagle Pass, 116; El Paso, 21,273; New York, 1,492,525; Nogales, 116.	1,514,607
Parsnip.....do....	Douglas, 70; El Paso, 85; New York, 105,916; Nogales, 3.	106,074
Partridge berry.....do....	Boston, 1,800; New York, 250.	2,050
Peach.....do....	New York, 104,695.	104,695
Pear.....do....	New York, 3,375.	3,375
Pea.....do....	Brownsville, 957; Calexico, 233; Douglas, 1,102; Eagle Pass, 166; El Paso, 939; Los Angeles, 7,200; New York, 4,505; Nogales, 9,079,544.	9,094,646
Pepper.....do....	Brownsville, 320; Calexico, 108; Del Rio, 3,322; Douglas, 21,596; Eagle Pass, 19,095; El Paso, 388,714; Key West, 122,903; Laredo, 45,306; Los Angeles, 29,624; New Orleans, 622,838; New York, 11,277,717; Nogales, 4,840,738; San Francisco, 1,128; Tampa, 17,705.	17,391,114
Pigweed.....do....	Douglas, 228.	228
Pineapple.....crates..	Boston, 8,006; Key West, 1,064,690; Laredo, 2; Miami, 45; New Orleans, 73,351; New York, 845,167; Nogales, 32; Providence, 11; Tampa, 24,067.	2,015,371
Plantain.....bunches..	Boston, 3; Key West, 73,588; Miami, 14,381; New Orleans, 147,065; New York, 49,351; Nogales, 9; Tampa, 211,178.	495,575
Plum.....pounds..	New York, 17,420.	17,420
Potato:		
Under quarantine 56, pounds.	New York, 6,179,460.	6,179,460
Under potato regulations (order of Dec. 22, 1913), pounds.	Calexico, 13,057; Douglas, 1,998,785; Key West, 153,970; Naco, 9,960; New Orleans, 111,420; New York, 1,885,897; Nogales, 149,736.	4,322,825
Prickly pear.....pounds..	Calexico, 95; Eagle Pass, 12; El Paso, 545; Laredo, 2,770; Nogales, 538.	3,960
Pumpkin.....do....	Brownsville, 40; Calexico, 90; Douglas, 577; Eagle Pass, 1,583; El Paso, 9,557; Key West, 26,249; Laredo, 5,503; New York, 115,019; Nogales, 2,266; Tampa, 15,298.	176,182
Purslane.....do....	Douglas, 137; Nogales, 502.	639
Radish.....do....	Calexico, 188; Douglas, 2,133; Eagle Pass, 253; El Paso, 23,140; New York, 204; Nogales, 7,646.	33,564
Roselle.....do....	Nogales, 440.	440
Salsify.....do....	New York, 200.	200
Sea onion.....do....	New York, 1,100.	1,100
Sorrel.....do....	New York, 392.	392
Spinach.....do....	Calexico, 2,622; Douglas, 12,506; Eagle Pass, 28; El Paso, 59,042; Nogales, 22,659.	96,857
Squash.....do....	Brownsville, 450; Calexico, 1,687; Douglas, 4,653; Eagle Pass, 494; El Paso, 37,171; Key West, 3,195; Laredo, 100; New Orleans, 7,410; New York, 449,924; Nogales, 29,234.	534,318
Strawberry.....do....	El Paso, 140; Laredo, 1,039; Nogales, 6.	1,185
Swiss chard.....do....	New York, 1,085.	1,085
Tamarind bean pod.....do....	El Paso, 98; New York, 32,130.	32,228
Tangerine.....do....	New York, 23,049.	23,049
Thyme.....do....	New York, 46.	46

<sup>1</sup> Prohibited importation from Mexico after June 24, 1926, at all border ports from El Paso, east.

TABLE 24.—*Fruits and vegetables imported during year ended June 30, 1926, by ports of entry—Continued*

Kind	Port and quantity	Total
Tomato.....pounds..	Brownsville, 9,934; Calexico, 17,021; Del Rio, 64; Douglas, 11,762; Eagle Pass, 19,391; El Paso, 155,088; Key West, 2,094,430; Laredo, 519,671; Los Angeles, 1,500,762; Miami, 344,976; New Orleans, 2,273,019; New York, 13,786,358; Nogales, 62,352,606; San Diego, 33,736; San Francisco, 463,541; Tampa, 75,516; Tia Juana, 1,040.	83, 658, 915
Turnip.....do....	Calexico, 133; Douglas, 8,173; Eagle Pass, 129; El Paso, 124,636; New York, 39,876; Nogales, 11,791.	184, 738
Udo.....do....	San Francisco, 650.	650
Vaccinium (cranberry, etc.), pounds.	New York, 16,048; San Francisco, 4,410.	20, 458
Water chestnut..pounds..	Boston, 15,352; Chicago, 19,900; Los Angeles, 9,500; New York, 153,595; San Francisco, 534,859; Seattle, 326,221; Tacoma, 7,000.	1, 066, 427
Water cress.....do....	Douglas, 1,366; Nogales, 1,204.	2, 570
Water-lily root.....do....	Boston, 600; Chicago, 550; New York, 7,164; San Francisco, 61,989; Seattle, 30,043.	90, 346
Watermelon.....do....	Brownsville, 81,873; Calexico, 75; Douglas, 663; Eagle Pass, 2,135; Hidalgo, 9,600; Key West, 117,212; New York, 4,006; Nogales, 546,530.	762, 093

TABLE 25.—*Importations of brooms and broomcorn, by country of origin and port of entry, 1925-26*

Country	Brooms	Broomcorn		Total	
	New York	Boston	New York	Brooms	Broom-corn
Hungary.....		<i>Bales</i> 1, 711	<i>Bales</i> 142		<i>Bales</i> 1, 853
Italy.....	162 bales, 2 packages..	584	955	162 bales, 2 packages..	1, 539
Jugo-Slavia.....	710 bundles.....			710 bundles.....	
Roumania.....	23 cases, 7 bundles.....			23 cases, 7 bundles.....	
Total.....	162 bales, 717 bundles, 23 cases, 2 packages.	2, 295	1, 097	162 bales, 717 bundles, 23 cases, 2 packages.	3, 392

Plants and plant products under restriction but enterable under permit and inspection, are constantly being brought to the ports of entry by travelers and others in noncommercial lots. The entry of these during the year has involved the inspection of the material and the issuance of 1,415 emergency permits.

In addition to the regulated imports for consumption entry recorded in the foregoing tables, the board supervised the entry under permit, for immediate

exportation or immediate transportation and exportation in bond, of great quantities of plants and plant products involving 2,295 imports. Among some of the principal items may be mentioned approximately 4,000,000 bulbs, 18,650,000 pounds of onions, 2,400,000 pounds of garlic, 5,380,000 pounds of tomatoes, 136,000 crates of lemons, 105,000 crates of pineapples, 643,000 pounds, 41,880 bags, and 6,772 barrels of potatoes, and 10,000 crates and 49 carloads of oranges.



